

# Disarmament News

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## NEW YORK CITY - JUNE 12

Be There At the

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

### March for Nuclear Disarmament and Human Needs

June 12

New York City

United Nations  
& Central Park

- MARCH** because the world nuclear stockpile contains 50,000 weapons and is growing rapidly.
- MARCH** because billions of dollars continue to be cut from social programs to pay for new weapons systems.
- MARCH** because all out nuclear war could kill 150,000,000 Americans and at least that many Russians.
- MARCH** because military spending is inflationary and creates the fewest jobs per dollar spent.
- MARCH** because as long as nuclear weapons exist any conflict can lead to a nuclear exchange.
- MARCH** because President Reagan is building the Neutron bomb, Trident Submarine, and Cruise Missile.
- MARCH** because military spending is taking money away from food, housing, education and healthcare.
- MARCH** because Alexander Haig says that a nuclear war is winnable.
- MARCH** *To Freeze and Reverse the Nuclear Arms Race.*
- MARCH** *To Redirect Funds From the Military Budget to Meet Human Needs.*
- MARCH** *In Solidarity With the European Disarmament Movement.*

June 12 Rally Committee

853 Broadway, Suite 2109 New York, N.Y. 10003

(212)460-8980

# Urgency at the U.N.

Despite its weaknesses, the United Nations deserves credit for the following:

1. Despite great diversity and substantial disunity among its members, it has survived for more than 30 years, thus demonstrating widespread recognition of the need for a global organization.
2. The General Assembly provides a forum where any nation — powerful or weak — can voice its aspirations, concerns, and complaints, thus bringing a desirable and healthy, but often abused, openness to international affairs.
3. Alternative approaches to world problems are frequently initiated within the U.N. system: multilateral action, nonmilitary initiatives, and third party interventions.
4. The United Nations system promotes and tests methods of cooperation among nation-states by revealing weaknesses as well as strengths and pointing the way to needed reforms.
5. Finally, the United Nations occasionally encourages member-states to rise above narrow national interests and act in the common long-term interests of the world community.

Without the United Nations world cooperation would be much less advanced. If the United Nations were suddenly to vanish, a great clamor would arise for a substitute.

Despite these warranted credits, the United Nations, including its family of specialized agencies and regional organizations, is failing miserably to deal adequately and promptly with the issues confronting it. Hence the urgency of not only continuing but intensifying efforts to improve the capacity of world organization to deal with global problems.

(From pamphlet: UN Reform and Global Management by C. Maxwell Stanley)

## International Peace Academy

By EDWARD SCHUMACHER

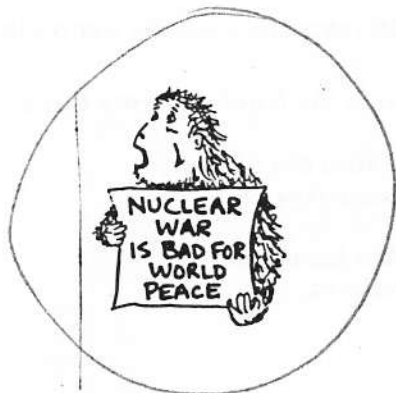
**T**HE fictional scenario involved two countries that shared a river. In a dispute over water rights, one country invaded the other and seized a dam that was being built.

The 15 students were to pretend they were members of the United Nations Security Council and their assignment was to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. The exercise might seem ordinary enough, except for one thing: the students were real United Nations diplomats participating in a weeklong seminar on how to make peace.

The seminar was given by the International Peace Academy, which, according to diplomats and scholars, is the only organization of its kind — one that teaches top diplomats and military men around the world the arts of peacemaking and peacekeeping.

Its seminars are select, its publications are required reading in many governments, and its activities have made it the unofficial training institute for United Nations peacekeeping forces. In 10 years, the academy has created a core of more than 2,000 alumni in upper levels of governments who speak the same language and understand the same processes in trying to settle disputes.

"The International Peace Academy fills the gap between what we do officially here at the United Nations and what governments do officially in their own countries," said Brian E. Urquhart, United Nations Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs.



## UNTIL THE STONES MELT

*I don't want to run over the mountains anymore; I want to make a big treaty. . . . I will keep my word until the stones melt. . . . God made the white man and God made the Apache, and the Apache has just as much right to the country as the white man. I want to make a treaty that will last, so that both can travel over the country and have no trouble.*

—DELSHAY OF THE TONTO APACHES

# Other Activities Relating To SSD

## 1. Cultural - Cultural Task Force (212-749-6620)

\*June 5, 6, 7: Theater for the New City- a series of disarmament plays and theatrical productions.

\*June 6: Bread and Puppet Pageant and the International Orchestra and Choruses- A collaboration effort between musical and theatrical groups. Pageant/puppet show to the last movement of Beethoven's 9th Symphony. Cast of 450, songsheets provided.

\*All night dance festival for disarmament- Battery Park (date to be announced)

## 2. International (International Task Force 212-749-3810)

\*June 4-5: International Symposium on the Morality and Legality of Nuclear Weapons- Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy and International Peace Bureau (212-877-8962)

\*June 7: International meeting to formulate proposals for the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament.

\*June 8-11: International Peace Activists Conference- Delegates from peace organizations around the world

\*June 13: International Open Air Gathering

## 3. Religious (Religious Task Force 212-858-6882)

\*June 11: International Religious Convocation- Inter-religious celebration bringing together spiritual leaders from around the world to pray with one voice for future generations.

\*June 8-10: International Religious Conference- A conference of religious leaders, congregation members, and religious activists coming together to share, worship, and strategize towards building a massive, international religious peace movement.

\*Witness For Survival: local religious events in the inner city community led by local religious leaders with international delegates to link military spending and human needs.

## 4. Organization Events

\*June 2-4: Women of the World in Action for Peace- Women from the U.S. and around the world will meet to discuss the concerns of women and to formulate women's demands for peace. (Women's Int'l League for Peace and Freedom, 215-563-7110)

\*June 7: Plowshares Coffee House- meeting place, speakers, programs, literature. (Fellowship of Reconciliation, 914-358-4601)

\*June 7: Welcome Rally for World Peace Marchers- All day vigil at the U.N. The five different walks will arrive in NYC (212-864-2030)

## 5. Civil Disobedience: June 14- Blockade the Bombmakers- blockade at the U.N. missions of the 5 nuclear nations (with emphasis on the U.S.) to disrupt nuclear diplomacy as usual (C.D. Task Force 212-228-0450).

# Administration Sees Danger of Nuclear Attack

WASHINGTON (AP) — Facing stiff questioning in Congress, the Reagan Administration says its plan to deploy MX missiles in stronger silos and build a new bomber is essential to counter a "considerable danger" of nuclear attack in the next few years.

The Senate Armed Services Committee was opening hearings today on President Reagan's proposal to deploy 100 MX missiles, reinforce vacant Titan silos for at least 36 of them and build 100 B-1 bombers while working on a plane with "Stealth" equipment to foil Soviet radar.

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., chairman of the subcommittee on nuclear forces and a former Navy secretary, said he would press Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to justify the use of fixed silos and explain "whether we can afford two new bomber programs at the same time."

In interviews Sunday, Weinberger called the plan a "vast strengthening" of U.S. military might, while his predecessor at the Pentagon, Harold Brown, dismissed it as "better than nothing."

"Because of the failure to keep strategic forces modernized and because of the length of time it takes to bring new systems on, there will be a period in the middle of this decade when we will be vulnerable and will have a period of considerable danger," Weinberger said on CBS' "Face the Nation."

"That is why it is absolutely essential to start now with the modernization and strengthening of these strategic forces," he said.

Brown, interviewed on the ABC program "Issues and Answers," said, "It's better than nothing.... It will produce a greater symmetry between the United States and the Soviets. That doesn't make me very comfortable. I don't worry about a U.S. first strike, because it isn't going to happen. I do worry about a Soviet first strike."

Former President Carter had scrapped plans for the B-1 and advocated shuttling 200 MX missiles among 2,400 shelters in the West to conceal their whereabouts, a "shell-game" system intended to force the Soviets to saturate the area with 4,000 nuclear warheads to wipe out all the MXs.

Sen. John Tower, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, appearing on the NBC program "Meet the Press," derided Reagan's MX plan Sunday as "silo stuffing." The Texas Republican

said it faces an "uncertain" fate in Congress.

Weinberger said the Reagan plan "isn't a weakening, it's a vast strengthening."

He said the Titan silos would be reinforced to withstand up to 5,000 pounds per square inch of blast pressure, almost 10 times what Carter proposed for new shelters in Nevada and Utah.

Brown argued that the Soviets will have nuclear warheads by 1984 or 1985 accurate enough to blast a cavity all around the site and added: "You can't harden a shelter enough so that it will survive being in the crater from a nuclear explosion."

Weinberger conceded there is no way to permanently guarantee that missiles in a known silo could be protected from Soviet nuclear attack but said, "We are proposing to make them invulnerable for a number of years."

"Some say that is just a stop-gap," the defense secretary said. "All right, but it's an awfully big gap and it's very vital to stop it."

The debate over strategic weapons begins as the battle builds over Reagan's proposed sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia. Both the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs committees are likely to vote against the deal this week.

# U.S. NUCLEAR PACT WITH EGYPT GAINS

## Accord on Supply of Reactors and Fuel Is Given Support in Three House Panels

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — An agreement to supply Egypt with materials and technology to develop a nuclear energy program passed a crucial House subcommittee test this week and appears headed for approval by Congress. The pact is regarded as a model for future nuclear-export accords.

The accord would clear the way for the sale of power reactors and nuclear fuel under American controls. It was approved Thursday after a joint hearing by three House Foreign Affairs subcommittees, on International Security and Scientific Affairs, on International Economic Policy and Trade, and on Europe and the Middle East.

The accord goes to the Foreign Affairs Committee itself this week. Congressional aides say they expect no serious objections to be raised in the committee or in the House. No action on the agreement has been scheduled in the Senate.

### Under Discussion Since 1974

The agreement with Egypt had been under discussion since 1974. It follows accords with other developing nations, including Mexico, Morocco, Bangladesh, Peru, Colombia and Indonesia.

Since 1963, the United States has also had an agreement to supply nuclear fuel to India, which is said to have the largest nuclear program in the third world, with four power reactors, four research reactors and four more reactors under construction. But India has refused to accept safeguard requirements established by the 1978 act, and supplies of nuclear fuel from the United States have been suspended since last year.

State Department officials and Congressional sources say there is little hope of saving the Indian accord. They say the Egyptian agreement cannot be used as a model for renegotiation because India will not agree to controls on spent fuel and will not promise to rule out further nuclear detonations.

# PERFORMANCE OF NUCLEAR PLANTS "below average"

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's first national survey comparing the performance of the country's operating atomic power plants lists 15, including five in the New York-New Jersey area, as "below average" in such areas as management control, maintenance, radia-

tion and fire protection and overall compliance with operating regulations.

The appraisals of the performance of the country's 50 operating nuclear plants are contained in a staff report that is scheduled to be presented to the full commission next month. The New York Times obtained a copy today.

The document lists nine plants, or 18 percent, as "above average;" 26, or 52 percent, as "average," and 15, or 30 per-

cent, as "below average."

However, the report said no plant was rated lower than "below average" or had such significant problems as to warrant concern about the safety of its continued operation.

The report stems from the agency's so-called action plan, adopted after the accident at the Three Mile Island reactor in March 1979, and reflects conditions that existed in late 1979 and 1980.

# UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE PENTAGON BUDGET

Contrary to popular and long-held beliefs, a high level of military spending creates unemployment. An analysis of the years 1968 through 1972 indicates that the net annual job loss nationwide, when the military budget averaged about \$80 billion, was about 840,000 jobs.

This result comes from a statistical analysis of the negative impact of military spending upon major sectors of the US economy: durable goods, non-durable goods, residential and non-residential construction, state and local government expenditures, services, exports, imports, federal civil purchases, and producers durable equipment.<sup>1</sup> It was found that when spending on the military went up, expenditures on these civilian categories went down by certain definite percentages. The present analysis translates the expenditures foregone between 1968 and 1972 because of the \$80 billion military budgets into jobs foregone during these years.

The extent of the job losses was unexpected. Twenty-six states, containing 60% of the US population, lose more jobs than they gain. Every major industrial state in the nation with the only exceptions of Texas and California lost jobs—most very heavily. New York alone suffered a net loss of 426,000 jobs. Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio together lost 492,000 jobs. Most of New England, all of the Middle Atlantic States, and all of the North Central states lost heavily. This was in spite of the fact that some of these states had substantial military contracts and large bases. *The negative impact of Pentagon spending upon their industrial base far outweighed the jobs they gained through military contracts and bases.*

The regional impact of military spending shows its other side when you look at a map. The South and West gain heavily. Less industrialized, on the whole, these states which have both military industry and large bases gain many more jobs than they lose. Texas, Georgia, and California together show a net gain of 285,000 jobs.

(From report: The Empty Pork Barrel by Marion Anderson)

# Nuclear Madness

**D**r. Helen Caldicott writes:

**As a physician, I contend that nuclear technology threatens life on our planet with extinction. If present trends continue, the air we breathe, the food we eat, and the water we drink will soon be contaminated with enough radioactive pollutants to pose a potential health hazard far greater than any plague humanity has ever experienced. Unknowingly exposed to these radioactive poisons, some of us may be developing cancer right now. Others may be passing damaged genes, the basic chemical units which transmit hereditary characteristics, to future generations. And more of us will inevitably be affected unless we bring about a drastic reversal of our government's pronuclear policies.\***



\*Nuclear Madness by Dr. Helen Caldicott, p. 1. Bantam Books, 1980. Copyright 1978, 1980 by Helen M. Caldicott.

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets that supply the jobs. (Stefan Pasti)

Once the toothpaste is out of the tube, it's hard to get it back in again. (H.R. Haldeman)

All ought to be made to taste the soup.

# A call to arms limitation

## Nationwide, sessions warn of N-danger

By Richard H. Stewart  
and Kenneth J. Cooper  
Globe Staff

Amid warnings that the world is moving closer to nuclear devastation, a call for public support for arms control echoed from 151 campuses across the nation yesterday.

Sponsors hoped the nuclear teach-ins, fashioned after the anti-Vietnam war teach-ins of the 1960s, would provide the impetus for a national movement aimed at curbing the buildup of nuclear weaponry.

At gatherings in 42 states, as well as in Canada and Europe, specialists spoke at seminars and debates designed to educate the public on the dangers inherent in an accelerating arms race between the US and the Soviet Union.

Some scientists who have figured prominently in the development of America's nuclear arsenal were joined by military officers, doctors, politicians, clergymen, businessmen, students and even Soviet diplomats.

The national event was organized by the Cambridge-based Union of Concerned Scientists, which purposely selected Veteran's Day - known as Armistice Day until 1954 - for the national convocation.

A spokesman for the organization said a telephone poll would be made of the participating campuses today to determine how many people were attracted to the campus convocations nationwide.

Many speakers, as well as the sponsors of the convocations, expressed the hope that yesterday's events would stimulate a public debate on the issue of nuclear escalation.

"Public involvement in the area of arms control is essential. It has been sadly lacking over the past decade," insisted Paul Warnke, chief negotiator in the SALT II talks in the Carter Administration.

TEACH-IN, Page 10

## Thousands at U.S. Colleges Open an Antinuclear Drive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — Thousands of students and faculty members at 151 college campuses around the country staged a teach-in today on the threat of nuclear war, opening what is planned as a continuing national education program to generate popular demands for multinational nuclear arms reduction.

Planning for the "Convocation on the Threat of Nuclear War" was begun only three months ago by the principal sponsor, the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Boston-based group with 100,000 members that was formed in 1969 and opposes nuclear power.

Spokesmen for the group, which also has an office here, said the widespread participation by campus groups in 37 states, given only the broadest suggested agenda, indicated a growing awareness that the threat of nuclear war is rising.

Tom Ayres, one of the coordinators of the campus meetings, said he could make no estimate of total attendance until reports were telephoned in tomorrow and Friday. But Henry W. Kendall who instigated planning for the day a president of the scientists' group, called the turnout a "runaway success."

### First Step Taken

David D. Brunell, director of the arms control project at the scientists' union, called the program "the first step in beginning to bring the national level of concern about the prospect of nuclear war from 10 percent of the population — or it may be only 5 percent — to, say, 30 or 50 percent."

At Cornell University, where about 1,500 people attended a meeting described as the largest in the East, two Nobel laureates, Hans Bethe and Roald Hoffmann, and 360 other members of the faculty endorsed the convocation.

Both the mood and the rhetoric were notably different from the 1960's student-led demonstrations against continuing the war in Vietnam. Prof. Kendall, who teaches physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called those demonstrations a "model," but there was plainly an effort today to make arguments for control of nuclear weapons acceptable to middle Americans.

About half the participants at many of the sessions were reported to be "non-college people" of middle age and older.

## US agency urged campaign to counter antinuke 'hysteria'

Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency last month proposed to the White House that the Reagan Administration "should begin an immediate media campaign" to deal with "the growing stridency and hysteria" of the antinuclear weapons movement.

In a memorandum from Eugene V. Rostow, director of ACDA, to William P. Clark, the national security adviser, the agency said that Ground Zero Week, a national educational campaign on the dangers of nuclear war, would produce an "eruption of the issue of nuclear war."

A copy of the memorandum was sent anonymously to the Washington Post, and its authenticity was confirmed by the agency. Portions of it follow.

"The press and electronic media will be full of demagoguery and emotion as journalists hungrily interview tearful

mothers and self-righteously indignant clergymen against a mushroom cloud background," the ACDA memo predicted.

To counteract this publicity, ACDA proposed a series of op-ed articles and television appearances by friends of the Administration and statements by Administration officials. The memo proposed that these appear daily from April 17 to 26, starting before and ending after Ground Zero Week activities.

The White House apparently rejected the specific advice contained in the Rostow memorandum, choosing not to react extensively to Ground Zero Week. Some of the general ideas the memo contained — for example, using Vice President George Bush as an Administration spokesman to respond to the antinuclear weapons movement — were used. None of the specific events described in the proposed schedule that follows occurred, as far as the Washington Post could determine.

# READING ANALYSIS IS CALLED LACKING

## Study Finds Students Failing to Go Beyond a Superficial Assessment of Content

By EDWARD B. FISKE

A federally financed study has concluded that while American schoolchildren are learning to read a wide range of materials, the vast majority do not develop adequate thinking skills or the ability to interpret what they read beyond a superficial level.

In a report released yesterday, the National Assessment of Educational Progress found that more than 100,000 students tested last year demonstrated "very few skills for examining the nature of the ideas that they take away from their reading."

Moreover, students today are less skillful than their counterparts of a decade ago in analyzing literary selections and less knowledgeable about such literary classics as "Tom Sawyer" and the story of Robin Hood.

The National Assessment urged schools around the country to put more emphasis on writing, structured discussions and "problem solving" exercises in order to prepare students to function in a society in which the management of information has become "the fastest growing sector of the economy."

### Crucial Need Is Seen

"In a world overloaded with information, both a business and a personal advantage will go to those individuals who can sort the wheat from the chaff, the important information from the trivial," it declared. "A society in which habits of disciplined reading, analysis, interpretation and discourse are not sufficiently cultivated has much to fear."

# Natural or Artificial Voice ?

So there's tone, or affect, or feeling of the voice, and that's connected very much with the rhythm of the language--whether it's a natural rhythm of language or whether it's a forced artificial bureaucratic dry rhythm affected by the multiple machinery, affected by its being passed through many typewriters whether it's an authentic human personal voice talking or whether it's a voice that has been filtered through so many machines that the human rhythm has been lost.

Most public speech is pseudo-event in the sense that it is not the product of a literal human being; it's literally non-human. It's passed through so many hands and so many machines that it no longer represents a human organism inspiring and expiring, inhaling and exhaling, rhythmically. The sentence structure no longer has any relation to any affect that could be traced along the lines of inhalation and exhalation--in other words, sad to say, the voice can finally be separated from the body. If the voice is completely separated from the body, it means that the rhythm will be fucked up, it means the affect will be fucked up, it means it no longer has any human content, actually. It probably means it doesn't mean anything, even, finally--by mean, anything that could be connected back to the physical universe or the human universe.

(From Allen Verbatim by Allen Ginsberg p. 27-28)



We can ignore it—  
or we can use  
our intelligent minds  
to inform us  
of the dangers  
we must avoid.

Such as are your habitual thoughts, so will be the character of your mind.

THE TRUTH SHALL SET YE FREE, BUT FIRST IT SHALL MAKE YE MISERABLE.

# Demilitarization of The Mind

It is from this combination of struggle for a new order that is already on and the emerging search for an alternative framework of ideas and institutions that can provide the ongoing struggle with a sense of direction and purpose that a new historical epoch is likely to emerge. As was mentioned earlier, it is going to be a difficult and tortuous struggle. The conditions may be propitious, but the process is by no means assured. It calls for a widespread movement for change-- in the developing countries, in the centres of industrial and military power, in the various world bodies, and in the framework of public opinion, attitudes and beliefs at various levels. Such a movement will have to encompass both the basic perception of the human condition in our time and the strategies for redesigning it. It will involve both an intellectual effort, aimed at reorienting basic concepts and interpretations of the objective reality, and a political effort, aimed at altering the framework of objective reality itself.

Furthermore, such a movement will have to be directed principally at two major components of the present scenario of tension between and within societies and, of course, cumulative injustice: (1) the arms race and the militarization of regimes and social structures; and (2) the structure of economic exploitation and political domination. The battle for demilitarization and an equitable and just order must first be fought and won in the minds of people. Without it, whatever gains may be made will be illusory, or ephemeral, or both. Demilitarization of the mind is a necessary prerequisite of demilitarization of regions and regimes. Without it, there will be no guarantee that even if some de-escalation of the arms race took place, it would not soon be reversed. Similarly, the struggle for economic equity and political autonomy must be waged at the level of consciousness and normative perception as well as in concrete situations of encounters of power and resources. Without it, there will be no guarantee that even if a just social order was created, it would not soon be toppled.  
( from Towards a Just World by Rajni Kothari, p. 20)



The loss of enemies does not compensate us for the loss of friends. (Abraham Lincoln)

Cacophony is hard to swallow. (Duke Ellington)

Experience is what enables you to recognize a mistake when you make it again. (Earl Wilson)



## PREVENTING NUCLEAR WAR

The prevention of any human behavior necessarily implies the substitution of another behavior in its place, and preventing nuclear war is no different. Besides preventing the existing threat between the US and the USSR then, it is also necessary to begin developing an idea for another "way of living;" a way that will disprove the necessity of protecting resources by blowing off a stranger's leg and then leaving him to die of leukemia.

There now exists an organization called "Soldiers for Peace" that recognizes that people all over the world are knowledgeable of a way of life which disproves the necessity of protecting resources by force. This way of life encourages and perpetuates the attitudes of sharing, trust, and love, and is known as "living together." Many of us can already testify to the ability of people to live together with other people.

"Soldiers for Peace" proposes that people both in the US and the USSR cooperate to create a year-long student exchange program large enough for the people in both countries to begin to learn how to live with each other. The object of the work-study program of the students would be to learn to live with the people around them, and to learn to live within the society of which they are a part. This would also be a learning experience for the people around the students, and the society; they would have to learn how to live with the student as well.

If any economic system has a claim on the human race, it is only after people in all countries have learned to live with each other that we will know what system that is. If we kill each other instead, we will never know anything. Let's begin learning how to live with each other.

(From an essay on Soldiers for Peace by Stefan Pasti)



## THE 80's DREAM

PLAYBOY: What is the Eighties dream to you, John?

LENNON: Well, you make your own dream. That's the Beatles story, isn't it? That's Yoko's story. That's what I'm saying now. Produce your own dream. If you want to save Peru, go save Peru. It's quite possible to do anything, but not if you put it on the leaders and the parking meters. Don't expect Carter or Reagan or John Lennon or Yoko Ono or Bob Dylan or Jesus Christ to come and do it for you. You have to do it yourself.

That's what the great masters and mistresses have been saying ever since time began. They can point the way, leave signposts and little instructions in various books that are now called holy and worshipped for the cover of the book and not what it says, but the instructions are all there for all to see, have always been and always will be. There's nothing new under the sun. All the roads lead to Rome. And people cannot provide it for you. I can't wake you up. You can wake you up. I can't cure you. You can cure you. (From The Playboy Interviews with John Lennon and Yoko Ono by David Sheff)

# What a Trillion and a Half Dollars for the Pentagon Will Mean for You

President Reagan has launched the largest peace-time military build-up in our nation's history. The billions cut from social programs to pay for this will fundamentally change government's role in our society, leaving millions of poverty-stricken and low-income Americans without adequate income and health protection. While tax cuts will bear a large share of the responsibility for the tremendous pressure on the budget over the next few years, the planned growth in military spending will add almost as much to the federal budget as the tax cuts will take away. Some of the trade-offs this military build-up will entail are:

The \$1.6 billion it costs to build one Trident Nuclear Submarine . . .

. . . Could restore the \$1.3 billion cut from FY 1982 Mass Transit subsidies

The \$40 billion for the 100 B-1 bombers requested by President Reagan . . .

. . . Would pay the cost of a comprehensive ten-year energy-efficiency effort to cut oil imports by 20 to 35 percent

The \$457 million going for 12 more F-15 fighter planes . . .

. . . Could save the Guaranteed Student Loans program from a \$450 million cut

The \$2.1 billion it costs to build one CVN-71 Nuclear Carrier . . .

. . . Could restore full funding for Medicaid (cut by \$900 million), and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (cut by \$1.2 billion)

The \$8.4 billion in cost escalations, to 1981, on the AEGIS Cruiser program . . .

. . . Would fund the comprehensive R&D needed to produce 80 to 100-mile-per-gallon cars

The \$400 million authorized for development of the Pershing II missile system . . .

. . . Could restore the \$352 million cut from health education and training programs

Funds totaling one-thirteenth of the FY 1982 military spending increase over 1981 levels (\$5 billion) . . .

. . . Could restore full funding for Food Stamps (cut by \$1.7 billion), Child Nutrition (cut by \$1.5 billion), and unemployment benefits (cut by \$1.7 billion)

The extra \$13 billion spent on the XM-1 Tank program through 1981 due to cost escalations . . .

. . . Would provide the funds needed to rehabilitate New York City's transit system (\$6.8 billion) and sewer system (\$5.1 billion)

The \$121 million it costs to build two KC-10A Cargo Planes . . .

. . . Could save the National Endowments for the Arts and Humanities from a total cut of \$113 million

## The Essential Link

War and militarism cannot be wiped out in an unjust world, one in which large-scale technology and ostentatious consumption standards of one segment of the world makes even moderate rates of development and minimum standards of living in another segment unrealizable. Meanwhile, the bottling up of global resources in a mad race for military and technological prowess within the North makes both peace and the eradication of poverty on a global scale equally unrealizable. It is essential, therefore, to link the movements for disarmament and demilitarization to the movements for economic justice and technological reform. (From Towards a Just World by Rajni Kathari p. 37)

### THE EARTH ONLY ENDURES

Wi-ča-hča-la kiŋ he - ya

pe lo ma - ka kiŋ le - če - la te - haŋ yuŋ - ke - lo e - lia

pe - lo e - haŋ - ke - čoŋ wi - ča - ya - ka pe - lo

*Courtesy of the Bureau of American Ethnology Collection*

The old men  
say  
the earth  
only  
endures.  
You spoke  
truly.  
You are right.

This book  
is dedicated  
to the Dinosaurs,  
who mutely warn us  
that a species  
which cannot adapt  
to changing conditions  
will become  
extinct.



## Civilization's Folly: Million Species in Danger

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

*Special to The New York Times*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — The accelerating disappearance of the earth's species and the resulting shrinkage of its biological richness and diversity may be the crucial environmental issue for the rest of this century.

That was the warning raised by speakers last week at the three-day Conference on Biological Diversity, sponsored by the State Department and the Agency for International Development.

Biologists and officials from three nations said the disappearance of species as a result of mankind's activities could

have profound impact on the world's food supply, health, scientific research and other areas critical to human survival.

The meeting, which began last Monday, was called to devise actions that the United States could take over the next three to five years, both domestically and internationally, to maintain the diversity of the earth's gene pool.

#### U.S. Urged to Exert Leadership

At the conclusion of the conference, participants called on the United States to exert world leadership in identifying and safeguarding biological resources.

It was also recommended that the

United States educate its own citizens in the need to protect species, and use its influence on foreign nations and international institutions, such as the World Bank, to make the preservation of biological diversity an issue of global importance.

One estimate projected the loss of a million species in existence today by the end of the century because of the destruction of forests and other natural habitats, most of them in developing nations.

# The World Looks at...

## Caribbean Aid

**El Salvador** *La Prensa Gráfica*, San Salvador (conservative): Reagan's speech at the OAS... is a serious and vigorous warning about the dangers of subversion now besieging Latin America. (Feb. 26)

**Guatemala** *La Hora*, Guatemala City (conservative): Reagan's message... espouses a well-defined line of political action more far-reaching than is immediately apparent. (Feb. 26)

**Honduras** *El Herald*, Tegucigalpa (conservative): [Reagan's OAS address was] a clarion call of hope for the Western Hemisphere. (Feb. 27)

**Nicaragua** *La Prensa*, Managua (independent): The plan tends to deepen Nicaragua's isolation. (Feb. 27)

**Brazil** *Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro (independent): The importance of Reagan's praiseworthy initiative cannot be denied... for the efforts to Cubanize Central America... must be countered with the powerful economic and political instruments of the developed countries. (Feb. 28)

**Argentina** *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires (independent): The Caribbean represents for the U.S. a geopolitical commitment with no time limit. (Feb. 28)

**Canada** *Toronto Star* (independent): Reagan's proposed package... looks good on the surface... But the pieces of the package simply don't add up to a workable and realistic solution. (Feb. 27)

**Germany** *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, Frankfurt (conservative): [The plan] is cheaper than a Central American war. Robert Held (Feb. 26)

**France** *Le Matin*, Paris (Socialist): The plan confirms the Reagan Administration's willingness to reduce the problem of Central American violence to only an East-West dilemma. Henri de Bresson (Feb. 25)

**Italy** *Il Giornale*, Milan (conservative): The proposed aid... represents a grand, generous attempt by the U.S.—certainly comparable to the Marshall Plan for Europe—to help a zone which is one of the world's poorest and most strategically important. Mauro Lucentini (Feb. 27)

**U.S.S.R.** *Pravda*, Moscow (Communist Party): The U.S. initiative is the same old line of political blackmail, economic pressure, and militaristic waving of the 'big stick.' (Mar. 2)

**Japan** *Asahi Shimbun*, Tokyo (liberal): President Reagan's new Caribbean plan is quite a dangerous gamble. (Feb. 27)

(From the World Press Review)



It's a poor sort of memory that only works backwards.

## The Indian Was a Religious Man

The Indian was a religious man from his mother's womb. From the moment of her recognition of the fact of conception to the end of the second year of life, which was the ordinary duration of lactation, it was supposed by us that the mother's spiritual influence counted for most. Her attitude and secret meditations must be such as to instill into the receptive soul of the unborn child the love of the "Great Mystery" and a sense of brotherhood with all creation. Silence and isolation are the rule of life for the expectant mother. She wanders prayerful in the stillness of great woods, or on the bosom of the untrodden prairie, and to her poetic mind the immanent birth of her child prefigures the advent of a master-man-- a hero, or the mother of heroes--a thought conceived in the virgin breast of primeval nature, and dreamed out in a hush that is only broken by the sighing of the pine tree or the thrilling orchestra of a distant waterfall. (From The Soul of the Indian by Charles Alexander Eastman p. 28-29)



THE VISION

## We also have a religion

"We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us their children. It teaches us to be thankful, to be united, and to love one another " (Red Jacket-Seneca Nation)

I'm going down to Yasgur's farm. (Joni Mitchell)

# THE HUNDRETH MONKEY STORY

HERE IS THE STORY OF THE HUNDRETH MONKEY:

The Japanese monkey, *Macaca fuscata*, has been observed in the wild for a period of over 30 years. In 1952, on the island of Koshima, scientists were providing monkeys with sweet potatoes dropped in the sand. The monkeys liked the taste of the raw sweet potatoes, but they found the dirt unpleasant.

An 18-month-old female named Imo found she could solve the problem by washing the potatoes in a nearby stream. She taught this trick to her mother. Her playmates also learned this new way and they taught their mothers, too. This cultural innovation was gradually picked up by various monkeys before the eyes of the scientists. Between 1952 and 1958, all the young monkeys learned to wash the sandy sweet potatoes to make them more palatable. Only the adults who imitated their children learned this social improvement. Other adults kept eating the dirty sweet potatoes.

Then something startling took place. In the autumn of 1958, a certain number of Koshima monkeys were washing sweet potatoes--the exact number is not known. Let us suppose that when the sun rose one morning there were 99 monkeys on Koshima Island who had learned to wash their sweet potatoes. Let's further suppose that later that morning the hundredth monkey learned to wash potatoes. THEN IT HAPPENED! By that evening almost everyone in the tribe was washing sweet potatoes before eating them. The added energy of this hundredth monkey somehow created an ideological breakthrough!

But notice. The most surprising thing observed by these scientists was that the habit of washing sweet potatoes then spontaneously jumped over the sea--Colonies of monkeys on other islands and the mainland troop of monkeys at Takasakiyama began washing their sweet potatoes! Thus, when a certain critical number achieves an awareness, this new awareness may be communicated from mind to mind. (Although the exact number may vary, the Hundredth Monkey Phenomenon means that when only a limited number of people know of a new way, it may remain the consciousness property of these people. But there is a point at which if only one more person tunes-in to a new awareness, a field is strengthened so that his awareness reaches almost everyone!)

Your awareness is needed in saving the world from nuclear war.

You may be the "Hundredth Monkey"....

You may furnish the added consciousness energy to create the shared awareness of the urgent necessity to rapidly achieve a nuclear-free world.

(From The Hundredth Monkey by Ken Keyes, Jr. p. 10-19)

Freedom of will is the ability to do gladly that which I must do.  
(Carl G. Jung)

No man was ever wise by chance. (Seneca)

We need to devise a system within which peace will be more rewarding than war. (Margaret Mead)



# TAKE A GIANT STEP

Though you think that love is lost, and sorrows turned your heart to frost--  
I will melt your heart again.

Remember the feeling as a child, when you woke up and morning smiled,  
it's time, it's time, it's time, you felt like that again.

There is just no percentage in remembering the past, it's time you learned  
to live again and love at last--

Come with me leave your yesterday, your yesterday behind--

And take a giant step outside your mind.

You stare at me with disbelief, you say for you there's no relief,  
but girl, I swear it won't do you no harm.

Don't sit there in your lonely room, just looking back in silent gloom,  
Mama, that's not where you belong--

Come with me, I'll take you where, the taste of life is green,  
And everyday, everyday all the world's just got to be seen.

Come with me, leave your yesterday, your yesterday behind,  
And take a giant step outside your mind.

(From the album Take a Giant Step by Taj Mahal)



## Dramatic Force

.... this suggests the following formulation concerning the uses of fact and fiction: while the use of fact grounds us in the concrete world around us, and while it is only from such a base that clarity of vision inevitably arises, we cannot develop concepts of feeling and meaning around the facts without the use of fiction, without the process of organizing what might be tedious facts into experiences of dramatic force.....

(From an essay on the significance of fiction by Stefan Pasti)

The very meaningless of life forces a man to create his own meaning.  
(Stanley Kubrick)



SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD

Allons! to that which is endless as it was beginningless,  
 To undergo much, tramps of days, rests of nights,  
 To merge all in the travel they tend to, and the days and nights  
     they tend to,  
 Again to merge them in the start of superior journeys,  
 To see nothing anywhere but what you may reach it and pass it,  
 To conceive no time, however distant, but what you may reach it  
     and pass it,  
 To look up or down no road but it stretches and waits for you,  
     however long but it stretches and waits for you,  
 To see no being, not God's or any, but you also go thither,  
 To see no possession but you may possess it, enjoying all without  
     labor or purchase, abstracting the feast yet not abstracting  
     one particle of it,  
 To take the best of the farmer's farm and the rich man's elegant  
     villa, and the chaste blessings of the well-married couple,  
     and the fruits of orchards and flowers of gardens,  
 To take to you use out of the compact cities as you pass through,  
 To carry buildings and streets with you afterward wherever you go,  
 To gather the minds of men out of their brains as you encounter  
     them, to gather the love out of their hearts,  
 To take your lovers on the road with you, for all that you leave  
     them behind you,  
 To know the universe itself as a road, as many roads, as roads for  
     traveling souls.

All parts away for the progress of souls,  
 All religion, all solid things, arts, governments-- all that was or is  
     apparent upon this globe or any globe, falls into niches and  
     corners before the procession of souls along the grand roads  
     of the universe.

(From "Song of the Open Road" in Leaves of Grass by Walt Whitman p. 156-57)





# Open Your Eyes

PLAYBOY: The album will end with the chant we heard today,  
"One World..."

LENNON: "...One People."

PLAYBOY: Another kind of---

LENNON: Subliminal message, right (laughing)

PLAYBOY: Is that when hard times will be over-- when we become one world, one people?

LENNON: No, no, no. We're one world, one people whether we like it or not. Aren't we? I mean, we can pretend we're divided into races and countries and we can carry on pretending that until we stop doin' it. But the reality is that it is one world and it is one people.

PLAYBOY: The step after "Imagine"...

LENNON: That's the way it is really. "Imagine" said, "Well, can ya possibly imagine it?" "Consider this!"

PLAYBOY: And now that you've considered it...

LENNON: Now that you've considered it...

PLAYBOY: Open your eyes.

(From The Playboy Interviews with John Lennon and Yoko Ono by D. Sheff)

# Wishful Thinking

LENNON: I agree with that. That's what she's been telling me for years, since we met. What do they call it? Wish fulfillment. The other day I saw an article. (To Yoko) Remember? I showed you. This guy had predicted the Third World War and what world events would lead to it. Now they're all saying, "Oh, look, it's happening just like he said!" Our game, or whatever it is, has always been the same. While that kind of article is actually a commercial for war, eventually creating war, we were doing commercials for peace.

When we did the bed-ins, we told the reporters that and they responded, "Uh-huh, yeah, sure...." But it didn't matter what the reporters said, because our commercial went out nonetheless. It was just like another TV-commercial. Everybody puts them down but everybody knows them, listens to them, buys the products. We're doing the same thing. We're putting the word "peace" on the front page of the paper next to all the words about war.

PLAYBOY: With hopes that wishful thinking will create a new reality?

LENNON: That's it. You got it.

(From The Playboy Interviews with John Lennon and Yoko Ono by D. Sheff)

The very meaningless of life forces a man to create his own meaning.  
(Stanley Kubrick)

## A SOLUTION: PLANNED ECONOMIC CONVERSION

Planned Economic Conversion means using an existing military facility, like Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, for socially useful production. A portion of this facility could be used for the building of fishing vessels or mass transit systems. For workers in the defense industry, conversion is a way to cope with the boom and bust cycle of defense production.

"We need economic conversion programs so that one day those of us who depend upon military production for our livelihood can think about and act on the war and peace issues free from the fear of job loss and economic insecurity."

William Winpisinger  
President, International Association  
of Machinists and Aerospace Workers



## ECONOMIC CONVERSION IS WORKING

- **IN ENGLAND:**  
Lucas Aerospace has provided the most successful model for economic conversion to date. Lucas is the largest private industry in Britain and a prime defense contractor. After years of unexpected layoffs due to fluctuations in defense contract awards, workers developed their own plan. The plan included new products, marketing strategies, and employment contracts designed to shift the company away from military dependence.
- **IN MASSACHUSETTS:**  
"Between 1961 and 1977, 75 communities and 68,000 jobs were hit with a major contract loss or military plant closing. With federal adjustment aid and planning to diversify the economies, 78,000 new jobs were created." Economic conversion is more than just an idea. The two major unions representing workers in defense industries there, International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers (IAM) and the United Auto Workers (UAW) are both actively working toward conversion.
- **IN CALIFORNIA**  
The Mid Peninsula Conversion Project has published a study with the help of local communities and unions that draws a blueprint for converting more than 100 defense firms in the Santa Clara Valley. The project concludes that the majority of skills used in defense work are highly transferrable to civilian technical production.
- **IN CONGRESS:**  
The groundwork for economic conversion legislation began with the Defense Production Act more than 30 years ago. Recently, Representative Addabbo (D-NY) urged his colleagues to support an economic conversion fund within the Department of Labor.

"The loss of one half of one percent in the defense budget would not affect greatly the Pentagon's ability to buy paperclips, but that vast amount of money is a literal lifeline for thousands of American workers."

Rep. Addabbo  
Chair, House Defense Appropriations Sub-committee



## PORTSMOUTH: THE FIRST STEP

A local committee comprised of defense workers, business leaders, town officials and planners, citizens, representatives of the Navy and union members should be formed to thoroughly research the local economy and its relationship to military spending. The goal of this committee would be to lay the groundwork for responsible economic conversion. We in the Seacoast region need to reorder our priorities with an eye toward converting our technological and human wealth into socially useful and economically viable products, resulting in a stronger economic base.

(From a pamphlet produced by the Seacoast Peace/Conversion Advocates P.O. Box 1087 Portsmouth, N.H. 03801)



The result proves the wisdom of the act.

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The rapid alerting of all humankind to nuclear realities is supremely urgent. If we are wiped out by nuclear destruction in the next few years, how important are the things we are doing today?



In the future, copies of Disarmament News will be available at Sandra Cragin's Health Restaurant and Coffeehouse, which will be opening in mid-June at 270 State St. in Portsmouth. Best wishes to you in your peace of the future.

For more info: Disarmament News 104 Lincoln Ave. Portsmouth, NH 03801



All we were saying is give peace a chance.